Printed by Duan & Eiter for the N. A. Association

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS.—Subscriptions for one year, \$2 50 in advance or \$3 00 if paid at the end of three months. For six months, \$1 50 in advance. Advertisements inserted at

All letters relating to the pecuniary interests of the Paper to be addressed, postage paid to the Publishers.

All letters relative to the Editorial department to be directed, postage paid, to the Editor of the Native American.

Those subscribers for a year, who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the end of their warr will be prosumed as desiring its continuace. their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will accordingly be continued at the option of the publisher.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Prevable and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agen cy of their own citizens, and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of lear and des like to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, a d for tha reason, if for none other in order to preserve our institu tions pure and unpolluted we are imperatively called upon to administer our paculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weak in the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid all gia ce of the foreigner The rights of the American, which he holds to der the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the Aprious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, a cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these

high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor public credit and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, or the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, exec utive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government—and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization laws by Congress. Aware that the Constitution for-bids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish expost facto laws: the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born constitutes, when connected with moral qualities in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political organ, and to be national, to the we must cherish the Native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and Europe an poli-tical adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win

them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemuly believe that the day has arrived, when the Ameri cans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threat-ens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores when every wind that blows walls the ragged papers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and chafacters to our cities, pearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of these wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion; and her character as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exer tions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State

Government? Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong, who, having the power, shall place a foreign er in office while there is a competent native willing t

accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above pream

ble and hese articles. Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, con-Lect our wives, or be connected, with any religious sections. or denomination: leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhe.ing, for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of

our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected we in and form a part of suca other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on United States as had the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the Na-

tive American Association of the United States "
Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, to President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

and whose dittes shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the

President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a usering of this Association whenever it may be deemed ne-

NOTICE. - Native American Cause, and "The Native American" Newspaper. - The Native American Association in the toy, has been in existence nearly three years, and enrols along its members upwards of eleven

It's objects are-S Repeal the Laws of Netwalization ; and The establishment of a National Character, and the per petuity of our Institutions, through the means of our own

A paper, called "The Native American," was commenced a few days after the organization of our Society and has already near 1,000 subscribers. In many places our doctrines have found addent and able friends—but to accomplish our patriotic ends, so that we may rely upon ourselves for the bessings of peace, and in the poins of is to form a being, perhaps the most frail and war, it will be necessary for all to take a part, and prompt-helpless in the world, the fourless rules of the contract ly separate the birthrights of our own People from the indiscriminate pretensions of the paupers and outcasts of

We therefore invite our Countrymen throughout the Union, to form Auxiliary Associations, and to memorialize Congress for a Repeal of the Laws of Naturalization.

anen of all creeds and faiths. Our motto is - Our Country, always right; but right or

arrong, our Country "
As every man 14 the Union who loves the land of his birth is interested in the principles we advocate, we hope each one will voluntarily put forth his hand to help our honest labors, and occasionally cheer us with the cry o

Newspapers of all parties throughout the country are requested to give this actice a few insertions, and persons "God speed the cause." desirous of becoming subscribers, correspondents, or con-tributors to the paper, are requested to address JAMES C

By order of the President and Council.

T. D. JONES. Secretary of the Nat Amer Association of the U.S. POETRY.

WE ARE SEVEN. BY WORDSWORTH.

- A simple child, That lightly draws its breath And feels its life i every limb, hat should it know of death?

I met a little cottage girl, She was eight years old, she said; Her bair was thick, with many a curl,

She had a rustic woodland air. And she was willly clad: Her eyes were fair, and very fair; Her beauty made me glad.

That clustered round her

*Sisters and brothers, little maid, How many you may be? 'How many ! Seven in all,' she said, And wondering, looked ne

'And where are they? I pray you tell,' She answered.' Seven are we: And two of us at Conway dwell, And two are gone to sea.

Two of us in the church vard lie, My sister and my brother; And in the church yard cattage, I Dweil near them with my mother."

'You say that two at Conway dwell, And two are gone to sea, Yet ye are seven!-I pray you tell, Sweet maid, how this may be.'

Then did the little maid reply, Seven boys and girls are we, Two of us in the church-yard ite. Beneath the church-yard tree.'

'You run about, my little maid, Your limbs they are live: It two are in the church yard aid, Then ye are only five."

'In i. graves are green, th y may be seen, The little maid replied Twelve steps or more from mother's door, And they are side by side."

'My stockings there I at en kno, My handkerchief there I hem; And there upon the ground I sit-I sit and sing to them.

'And often after sunset, sir, When it is light and fair, I take my little porringer, And eat my supper there.

The first that died was little Jane, In bed she moaning lay, Till God released her of her pain And then she went away.

'So in the church yard she was laid, And, when the grass was dry, Together round her grave we played, My brother John and .

'And when the ground was white with snow, And I could run and slide. My brother John was forced to go, And he lies by her side.'

'How many are you, then' said I, 'If there are two in Heaven?' The little maiden did reply. O Master! we are seven.

'But they are dead, those two are dead! Their spirits are in Heaven!' 'Twas throwing words away! for still The little maid would have her will, And say, 'Nay we are seven!'

ELEVATED CHARACTER OF WOMA ..

BY CARTER.

The influence of the temale character is now felt and acknowledged in all the relations of life. I speak not now of those distinguished women, who instruct their age through the public press --nor of those whose devont strains we take upon our libs when we worship, but of a much larger class; of those whose influence is felt in the relations of neighbor, friend, daughter, wife, mother. Who waits at the couch of the sick to administer tender charities, while life Imgers, or to perform the last acts of kindness when death comes? Where shall we look for those examples of triendship that most adorn our nature; Tenta. That the President, or, in his absence the Vice those abiding friends ups, which trust even fortune ! Where shall we find that brightest illustration of filial piety? Have you ever seen a daughter, herself perhaps timid and helpless, watching the decline of an aged parent, and holding out with heroic fortitude ars, and entors a more is members upwards of eleven to anticipate his wishes, to administer to his wants, and to sustain his tottering steps to the very borders of the grave?

But in no relation does woman exercise so deep an influence, both immediately and prospectively, as in that of mother. To her is committed the immortal treasure of the infant mind. Upon her devolves the care of the imated creation, and the devout adorer of its great Creator Her smiles call into exercise the first affections that spring up in our hearts. Our new paper is published weekly, at the price of two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

We are stop party in Politics of Religion, but embrace

We are stop party in Politics of Religion, but embrace She cherishes and expands the earliest germs She watches over us, like a guardian angel, and protects us through all our helpless years. when we know not of her care and her anx ieties on our account. She follows us into the world of men, and lives in us and blesses us, when she lives not otherwise upon the arth. What constitutes the centre of every home. Whither do our thoughts turn, when our feet are weary with wandering, and our hearts sick with disappointments? Where shall the truant and forgetful husband go for sympathy unalloyed and without design,

and willing to share in his adversity or his prosperity. And if there be a tribunal where

but to the bosom of her, who is ever ready

be compelled to fice from the mansions of the air-any thing, in short, which affects them great, and academies of philosophers, ti e halls agreeably or disagreeably. These are their Gods; of legislatures, or the throng of busy men, we should find her last and parest retreat with woman at the fireside; her last altar would he for a man's own shadow is his fetish, his idol, his Coll. be the femile heart; her last audience would his God! Such fatuity may seem incredicle, and be the children gathered around the knees of some readers may feel mehned to think that surethe in other; her last sacrifice, the secret prayer incompetent observers. But they rest on the best perhaps, only at the throne of God.

cheerily upon the poor man's hovel us upon the into Heaven.

bring it harmless from the skies.

as the light and air is common.

strengthened in its career of usefulness and glory. ages or at present, it has received, all over the Address of the Education Convention of New earth, the nomage of the race whom it was em-

in the habit of speaking lightly or contempt- lar tribe; and in Dahomy, human victims are nously of their neighbors, and some who do yearly sacrificed to the leopard or panther. There not scruple to treat those who are absent with is too much reason to believe that, in many parts the greatest disrespect, by showing up their of Africa, human sacrifices are common, and that faults to those who are present, without alluding to any good qualities they possess. There is nothing so detestable as this habit of backbiting in society; it often produces the greatest count of his travels in Goodwana, in 1820, informs bitting in society; it often produces the greatest bitterness of feelings between those who ought to live in peace and good fellowship towards to live in peace and good fellowship towards tion, put their aged parents to death, inviting all each other, and it never does any good. It their relatives to partake of the horrible feast of generally arises from a selfish feeling, but eating their flesh! Nay, it stands on good ausometimes from thoughtlessness; in either thority that the same practice used to prevail case it is injurious to society, and ought to be among a certain people of Sumatra, not as a condemned by every well meaning and sen-savage act, but accompanied with a certain poetic sible person. - Selfish persons have generally refinement of ceremony that would be quite insuch an over appreciation of themselves, and credible, did we not know how able man is to call the situation they hold in society, that they in poetry as well as religion to consecrate and set are apt to speak of others with contempt, and off his blackest crimes. Among the Battaks, we are never so happy as when they can discover are informed parents were consumed by their own the least fault, (however trival it may be,) in offspring; and, for these occasions, the customs some of their neighbors or acquaintances. In- was for the aged parent to choose the horizontal stead of which, it would be well for them to branch of a tree, and to suspend himself from it examine their own conduct, to see whether until he was weary, all his children and relativ they are without fault, and ask to inselves whether they would like any fault or totale the train is ripe it will all," and waiting for the they might be guilty of to be made the subject of conversation amongst their neighbors. It would be better if they were to consider the that, of all the dark superstitions of the world, the great moral ends of this life, and the more discern what it is It appears, however, to humanity-the social end-which (as parts of and unlucky days; and its prices are a short of attain, and which awaits us at the close of an mals from evil spirits. This superstition is the our brief existence. Let them reflect on these any reilgion of probably not fewer than a 100,000, things and not offend their Creator by injuring | 000 of human creatures! It is common to Africa. their fellow creatures -rather let them judge In many regions along the coast of that continent, others with tenderness, as they would wish to it has, indeed, been either supplanted or modiclear water beneath it. -N. Y. Sun.

neath her endearing smile and love beaming eye. when we turn from that picture to our pure, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be emobling, bliss-giving faith, ough, we not to wondered at if the fountain of pure feelings flow in the bosom but sluggishly, or if the gentle emotions of his nature be lost in the sterner attributes of mankind.

"That man has grown up among kind, affectionate sisters," I once heard a lady of much observation and experience remark.

" And why do you think so ?" said I.

tender feelings of the heart." A sister's influe ce is felt in manhood's riper years, and the heart of him who has grown cold n its chilly contact with the world, will warm and thrill with pure enjoyment, when some accident awakens within him the soft tones, the glad melodies of his sister's voice, and he will turn from purposes which a warped and false philosophy had reasoned into expediency, and even weep for the gentle influences which moved him in his early days .- Watchtower.

Captain Marryatt says, that a New Yorker a ways walks as if he had a good dinner before hi and a constable behind himFrom ... Richmond Herala FETICISM.

THE term appropriated to this superstition is the sins and follies of a forward child may derived from the word feless, the Portuguese hope for pardon and forgiveness, this side hea- name given by the negroes on the west coast of ven, that tribunal is the heart of a fond and Africato the objects around them, whether animate devoted mother. Finally, her influence is or manimate, to which they payreligious homage. felt deeply in religion. If Christianity should Such are trees, animals, plants, rivers, fire, water, escaping in silence from her hps, and heard, authority -- and, instead of di puting them without evidence to the contrary, let us rather consider whether there be not some such thing among EDUCATION .- We utterly repudiate as un- professing Christians-some such thing among orthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the nar- purselver, as worshipping our own shadows. row notion, that there is to be an education for Alas! how many are there in our own land, whose the poor as such. Has God provided for the God is in reality nothing else but their own morapoor a coarser earth, a thinner air, a paler sky ! littles, descres, ideas; in a word, themselves expand. Does not the sun pour down his golden flood as ed into infinity, and east by them like a shadow

rich man's palace? Have not the cottager's chil- Feticism presents a great variety of shapes. dren as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure, The poer savages of New Holland and Van fragrance, melody and beauty of luxuriant nature. Dieman's land appear to practice it in its most as the pale sons of the kings? Or is it in the degraded forms. No creatures of the imaginamind that God has stamped the imprint of a baser tion can be more ugly than those they carve, as birth, so that the poor man's child knows with an best they can, and worship as their Gods. In tuborn certainty, that his lot is to crawl, not to Polynesia, on the other hand, in the eastern parts of Africa, and in several parts of Asia and It is not so. God has not done it .- Man can- America, there is not the same children prostranot do it. Mind is immortal. Mind is imperial, tion before the meanest objects. Though the It bears no mark of high or low, of rich or poor; heart is still as deeply pained in contemplating it heeds no bounds of time, or place, or rank, or the worship of the people there, because they circumstances; it asks but freedom-it requires are still as far away from the true God, yet the but light. It is heaven-born and aspires to heaven, eye is not pained to the same extent. There is Weakness does not enfeeble it. Poverty cannot not the same amount of deformity and monstrosirepress it. Difficulties do but stimulate its vigor. Ity of their idols; sometimes, indeed, they are the And the poor tallow chandler's son who sits up very forms of nature itself. Thus, in some parts all night to read the book which an apprentice of Africa, on the gold coast, for instance, catalacts lend him, least the master's eye should miss it in and rivers are the principal tenshes—and Capt. the morning, shall stand and treat with kings— Tuckey and Dr. Smith inform us, that on the shall bind the lightning with an hompen cord, and confines of Z dara they found the people worshipping idols, which were human figures resembling The common school is common, not as infert the Egyptians, and the ancient Eurisean forms of ior, nor as the school for poor men's children, but sculpture. Generally speaking however, the votaries of letish worship do not look so high; nay, It ought to be the best school, because it is the they generally take the most inhuman creatures first school; and in all ground works the beginning for God. Thus, the Widah race worship the is one half. Who does not know the value to a serpent which they keep and feed sumptiously community of a plentiful supply of the pure ele- in a temple, an order of priests and priestesses ment of water? And infinitely more than this is always waiting on the monster. There is good the common school-for it is the foundation at reason to believe, indeed, that the worship of the which the mind drinks, and is refreshed and serpent has been so general, that, either at past

ployedto involve in misery. Another tribe adores the stork; another the lizard; another the vulture. Speak ill of no one without a just cause. Elsewhere, the hyena, the jackall, and the alli--There are many people in the world who are gator, are supreme fetishes, each of some particu-

longer? But let us not dwell on such atrocities. Would noble destiny which all mankind partake of letishis n was alone fruitful of horrors. With in common with themselves, both as respects regard to the creed of fetishism, it is difficult to sublime prospects of the future, if they would recognize a good and evil principle, and to worremember the great fellowship of our common ship every manifestation of either. It has lucky a great community) we are all working to jugglers who pretend to preserve men and be judged, putting aside the weeds that cover fied by Mahommedanism and Christianny, but the surface of the characters of their neighbors, still it is the prevalent superstition. It is also professed in Central Asia; in America too—in a word wherever, man is found in his lowes! state, he is found worshipping fetishes, and living in a state of darkness, crime, and moral degradation, A SISTER .- He who has never known a sister's which such a superstition implies. And is not kind ministration, nor felt his heart warmed ber such a state of things deeply affecting? But, sel called upon, heat and soul, to forward, as we may and can, the Missioary enterprise?

> SHEEP AND DANDIES .- The following is too good to be lost. It is from a lamorous report made by the committee on sheep at the Worchester, Massachusetts, caule show:

"A sheep should be judged like a dandy by the "Because of the rich development of all the fineness of his coat. We beg pardon for the comparison-but it is so apt! In both cases the coat s the most important part of the animal. What is a sheep good for without a coat?"

What dandy can read the above without feeling heepish?

WHOLESOME.-The New York Courier and Enquirer after noticing the committal of a fellow in that city for abandoning his wife, says:

" Under the laws of this State, a man convicted of abandoning his wife, the magistrate possesses. he power of apprenticing him out by the year n the service of any individual, the proceeds of iis labor to be devoted to the support of his

From the Philadelphia Recorder. CLAIMS OF AFRICA.

More than one heart has been gladdened by the plea put forth in last week's Recorder under the above caption; but while the obligation of the American people to poor Africa, is there enorced on more general grounds, we may emphatically ask whether there is not a special duty neumbent upon the Episcopal Church. The and of Cyprian, and Turtullian, and Augustin, received the glad tidings in early days so effectually, that we read f a conclave of 370 African Bishops in those times; -and though a long night of many centuries has since brooded over her uncounted millions, and the lamp of truth has well nigh been extinguished,-yet when we witness the blessing which has rested upon the pious labors of other denominations, we have reason to ask whether the promised day is not nigh when · Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." Ps. Ixviii.

It may be well to remember that by a remarkaale concurrence of events, the heralds of light and knowledge have been planted almost simultaneously by different Christian powers at the four cardinal points of that great coninent. And although her barbarous people, goaded to violence and crime by the cupidity and cruelty of professed Christians, present scenes over which humanity weeps, yet there are many cheering indications that the labors of the missionary have nean richly blessed, even there, while many portions of the heathen world, far more promising to all human appearance, are entirely closed gainst us.

But the great work is yet scarcely begun. A ew scattered rays only have shad their effulgence over the Lorders of that mighty continent, and for every missionary hitherto sent, tenare demanded by the perishgin natives. The call has been extended to us: at one time we were solicited to send a clergy an to the Church of St. James, organized at Monrovia, and at an-other to supply the loss of the ev. Mr. Casar, who had formed an in testing congregation at Caldwell; but both have oeen permitted to perish! At Bexley too, a lovely spot at Bassa Cove, selected for the very purpose, an Episcopal mission has long since been proposed, and upwards of one housand dollars subscribed. The last annual report of the Board of Missions approves the plan, o soon as the requisite funds shall be obtained.

But we are told that there is a mission at Cape Palmas. True-and there are twenty churches in this city; but will they supply the wants of perishing souls in the remote corners of Pennsylvania? Neither will the light kindled at Cape Palmas, reach Bexley, 200 miles distant. A few intelligent blacks have already settled there-several more will join them by the ship Saluda, who will carry out with them considerable property. It is understood also, that some colored members of the Episcopal Church intendto emigrate from this country. Shall they be permitted to become hewers of wood and drawers of water in the British Islands, under a foreign government 4000 miles off; or shall we offer to those of our own household who are about to seek more ample privileges abroad, the means of religious edification, and Christian instruction for their children; n a land of their own, where their example may produce a lasting and beneficial influence upon the surrounding heathen? Situated on a fine commanding bluff overlooking the St. John's river-enoying a fertile and salubrious climate, and admirably located for securingan extensive communication with the interior, Bexley is peculiary adapted for becoming an important missionary station, where, in addition to affording a most eligible home for our colored brethren, it may send out its evangelized native clergy, to preach the tidings of salvation to the surrounding tribes, especially if the Arabic, which is the Courtlanguage of the vast interior, shall be taught there. If, therefore, we embrace this providential opening, and add to the sum already subscribed, there quisite means for commencing the mission there, we have every reason to believe that the pieus and bene volent (especially in the States of Pennsylvani and new York, by whom the new colony ha been planted) will supply the means for its futur support, without diverting from Cape Palmas an portion of the patronage it now enjoys. In the Eastern States the plan has been received with great favor; and bearing the honored name o one of England's most distinguished nobles, and most devoted Christians, there is every reason to believe that many there would rejoice in the apportunity of co-operating in so desirable a mou of blessing bleeding and down trodden AFRICA.

MARRIED-On the 13th ultimo, in Salisbury Somerset county, Mr. Levi Rose, aged 60, Miss Elizabeth Daily, aged 20.

We hear of wonders every day, And every one supposes, That from this union there will spring, Some little Dathy Rosies!

Thomas Paine's bones, it appears by a legal eport in a Loudon paper of the 14th, constitute il the property of William Cobbett to be adminstered on! They are preserved in a box.

A FAIR GAMESTER .- The Editor of the St. Joseph Times, says that he has an old friend who avariably prefaces a set-to at a game of vingt-un. with, "I play a fair game, Sir, cheat no man in he world, but if I don't skin you I wish I m.

The Gr enlanders suppose that thunder aused by two old women flapping scal skins

EARLY FRUIT .- The Charleston Court of the 31st March acknowldeges the receipt ome fine strawberries, raised in an oper arden in that city.

Divorces in Maryland .- During the re zent session of the legislature, there werhirty nine laws passed divorcing and sepa rating "those whom God had joined to

BILLAGAINSTROBERT WHITE. - The grand ury of the court of inquiry have found a bill against Robert White, for an assault and pattery on Mr. Jonathan Thompson, That court also directed the amount of Mr. White s mil to be changed from 2 to \$5 000, N. Y.